

from Monica WAFFORD
(NE MEADOWS)

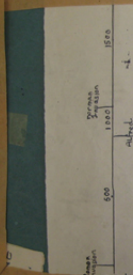
Monica Magelown
From

HISTORY



I

Monica



MAP SHOWING SHIFTING of CIVILISATION

From East To West

Discussion

کتابخانه
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THE STORY OF BREAD

A/ How man has obtained his food

① Hunting Place



2) Pastoral or "Shepherd Stage"



Agricultural Stage

How men learnt to grow their food.

It is said that man learnt to grow their own food by a woman and her child's death.

For the woman ~~gave~~^{put} little gifts on the grave and of her child every day she went.

The gifts she gave were fowl and grass seed which were very scarce and were put on to show affection. It so happened that coming one day in spring found ~~a~~^{some} small shoots of grass which she found to be the grass which they got their seed from.

Finding this she rushed home to tell her husband and he just laughed at her and to no notice. But after a time he found that this was true and planted more and so they did not have to go far to get it.

It is thought that a woman ~~is~~^{found} it out for ~~the~~ Bones is the Goddess of the heaven, and not a God.

THE EGYPTIANS

1. Egypt was very fertile → Nile floods + good climate - good harvests.
2. This sure supply of food → free time + early civilisation.

Government - They learnt to live in an orderly way.

Religion - They thought there might be another life - priests - holy days -

Calendar - invented 4241 B.C. useful to mark holy days + to observe seasons, Nile floods.

Calculation - They measured their fields - studied the heavens kept accounts

Writing - Picture writing.

Building - Pyramids, temples

Agriculture

AGRICULTURE

1. First plough - Oxen attached to handle of hoe. Blade of wood, point of bronze or iron.



2. Each man sowed his seed - let in the pigs to tread on it - Also tied out the corn with pigs.
3. Ground grain between two stones - Later animals did the turning.
4. Leaven to let the bread ferment & made it light.

5. They watered their fields with the shadow.



Imagine that you are visiting Egypt in ancient times.
Describe what you would see.

On either side of the Nile would be fertile ground where the Nile had overflowed for Banks, and on that ground there would be crops of wheat and corn. It is thought that the first cities in the world were built on the banks of the Nile. The cities ~~were~~ would be built of mud bricks and were rather close together, but only the stone ones remain now. The Pyramids ~~by~~ that still remain are the great tombs of famous kings. It would seem enormous to stand by one and look up at the great slabs of stone.

The people would be wearing short skirts of roughly woven material, and even men wore skirts in those times. Above that they would be wearing a jerkin of the same material.

THE TIGRIS, EUPHRATES VALLEY

- ① The earliest civilization in Asia - for the same reasons as Egypt - was the battleground for mountain tribes from the north, and desert tribes from the South.

Mud-brick houses	Wrote on clay tablets / copper utensils	Good canals for irrigation.
Measured the heavens	Thought they could tell the future by the stars	Invented the Sundial
Divided the day into hours, mins, sec	Soldiers use long spears and shields	Theatres and museums.

- ② Babylonians - greatest king Hammurabi 2000 BC.
Made a Code of Laws
- ③ Assyrians - greatest king Sennacherib - nearly conquered Jerusalem - Lion in front
- ④ Chaldeans - Nebuchadnezzar - Hanging Gardens as of Babylon - conquered Jerusalem 586 BC

Plan of Babylon in the Chaldean age
based on excavation and clay tablet maps.



THE GREEKS

- 1) The early Greeks (Hellenes) were barbarians from the banks of the Danube. They destroyed the civilisation they found in Greece, settled down and began to build their own.
- 2) Because of the geography of Greece they settled down in independent communities — **CITY-STATES** — each with its own king, laws, army, customs.
- 3) The Greeks believed in moderation — their food, clothes, houses were simple. They were interested in art and sculpture and their work shows that they knew that a beautiful thing does not need decorating.
- 4) They believed in democracy (rule by the people) and they were interested in talking about everything that concerned life.
- 5) There were free citizens (politics, athletics, science, soldiering, arts). The work shop-keeping, cooking, teaching.



carpentry, tailoring) was done by slaves

THE ROMANS

- ① Were a practical people - improved on the discoveries of earlier civilisations - e.g. the plough
- ② At first they lived simply, like the Greeks; later the small farms disappeared and rich people owned large estates run by slaves, and lived in rich houses (with heating, windows, bath houses)
- ③ At first the Romans got most of their corn from Sicily, but later from Britain. They grew expensive luxuries like olives, wine, etc.
- ④ They gradually built up a great Empire to gain power and trade.

A MANOR of ONE VILLAGE

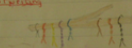


3- FIELD SYSTEM - all the fields in the manor were divided into 3 groups @ Drink crop (barley) @ Bread crop (wheat & barley) @ Fallow. This was changed round each year - all land holders had some strips in each field.

THE STORY OF WRITING

9. MEMORY AIDS

Knot Tying



death
 Silver or peace
 war danger
 Gold
 Grain
 100's
 1000's
 10000's

[Tying a knot in
Crisis knot-tying]

Chinese Persians
Peruvians (Inca) Mexico

10. WAMPUM (Shellbeads)



Indians [Iroquois]

11. TALLY STICKS (Notches)

[Robinson Crusoe's Calendar]
[Notches on gun barrels]



D. INDIAN PICTURE WRITING



5 canoe loads of men made
a raid: took 3 days head
by chief (thinking) Home
was successful (Eagle tootle)
No lives lost (Snake).

9. MODERN PICTURE WRITING - ROAD SIGNS



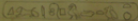
EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPICS

Written on PAPYRUS - a river reed grown specially - split - pieces glued cross-ways into sheets and these made into ~~boats~~ a long ribbon 100 yards or more



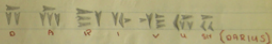
The Egyptians wrote with a sharpened split reed and ink made of soot, gum arabic and water. The strip was rolled up on handles of carved wood.

The name of CLEOPATRA written in hieroglyphics.



BABYLONIA (and PERSIA)

Wedge-shaped writing (cuneiform) written with a sharp stick on CLAY TABLETS

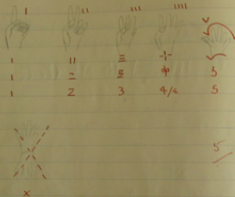


change from pictures of words to
Symbols of letters (Single Sounds) Σ

ORIGIN	EGYPT	HYKSOS	PHOENICIA	GREEK	ENGLISH
OX					A
WATER					M
SNAKE					N
EYE					O
Palms & Bark					K
MAN					E

NUMERALS are also hieroglyphics - i.e. picture-letters

Σ



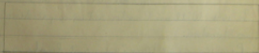
MIDDLE AGES

By this time parchment was the only material to write on, and there were very few reholats
 → during the Dark Ages (5th-8th centuries) learning had been very nearly destroyed by the barbarian invasions.

The only books were copied on parchment by monks in the monasteries

How a Monk set about writing a Manuscript

I a monk was going to do some writing so I got to the monk who kept the parchment and quills. As it was summer I decided to write out in the cloisters or if it were winter I would go to the scriptorium. First I rule some lines with a stick of lead. After this I ask God for a blessing so that I will make no mistakes. As I am one of the artists here I start by doing an illuminated letter and I border my page with leaves and flowers. I do many small letters and many illuminations so I may get a lot in. When I have finished it is put into a huge book with wooden covers and a gold clasp. This is so the parchment will not curl up.



As you see the illustration is the wrong plan

PAPER & PRINTING

- 4 The Chinese were using paper 2000 years ago, when the Greeks & Romans were still using papyrus. It was made from bamboo, fibres, grass & rags, all pulped together and pressed flat.
- 5 In 406 AD the Arabs conquered Samarkand in Central Asia & learned the secret of making paper → factories sprang up in Arab-conquered countries → Sicily, Spain, Sicily. The knowledge spread in Europe - 15th Century.
- 3 Printing had been invented in China long before, but was not much used in Europe till the 15th century. Difficulties: a) shortage of paper.
b) printing very expensive till movable type invented.
- 4 In 1476 William Caxton set up a printing press in London.
- 5 Printing → a) Many copies of books → cheap → spread of learning
b) standard Spelling.

TRADE and TRANSPORT

We live in a 'Machine Age' - wheels are essential parts of machines.



There are three kinds of wheel
a) Bully wheel -

b) Simple wheel

turning on an axle -

c) Gearing - groups of wheels connected by belts or cogs. A small wheel turns a larger wheel or passes the movement to and or piston.

THE LOG on Land

- (A) The pulley idea - made it easier to drag an animal from tree to tree
- (B) Sledge - easier to drag on icy ground
- (C) Rollers - many logs forming a "pole" and as the heavy object (boat or statue) was dragged along.
- (D) A roller fixed permanently under a board first came. This was very heavy - on the centre of the log was burnt away & later on axles were used, joined by an axle.



THE LOG ON SEA

- 1) First a tree trunk - the "cove" rode on it, using feet as paddles.
- 2) Later the front was shaped so that it cut through the water easily. The log was hollowed (sometimes burnt out) and paddles (at first branches) used to guide it.

NOTE ANCIENT BRITAINS [CELTS] came to Britain in log boats.

- 3) CORACLES were also early boats. These were used. Baskets covered with skins.

EARLY USES of the WHEEL

THE CHARIOT [Bible - Egypt - Assyria] - Strength of armies measured by number of chariots - Not for travel (no roads)



CHARIOT



THE HANDMILL - queen - for grinding wheat
corn. I believe this was on
a large scale. The
upper stone was turned
by an animal or a
slave.



THE POTTER'S WHEEL - The
clay moulded by the hand.



WATER WHEEL - had buckets
attached to the rim, just
dipped into the water -
Had to be worked by
slaves or animals but
was more efficient than
a hand mill.



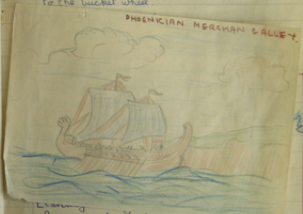
WATER WHEEL - driven by
raddles. These first

self working machines
The raddles wheel was
joined by an axle
to the bucket wheel.

--- first
raddles
page

17
20

PHOENICIAN MERCHANT GALLEY.



Carrying
glass, jewels, spices,
silks, carpets, porcelain
--- They taught the Greeks
how to write.



THE NOR

corn. I saw
a large round
upset stone was
by an animal or a
stone.

THE POSTER'S WHEEL - The
clay moulded by the hand

WATER WHEEL - had buckets
attached to the rim, just
dipped into the water -
Had to be worked by
slaves or animals but
was more efficient than
a handloof.

WATER WHEEL driven by
raddles The first



self-working machines
The raddles wheel was
joined by an axle
to the bucket wheel.

WATER MILL for grinding
corn - Romans.

THE PHOENICIANS - The
first great traders -
had a fleet of merchant
ships and traded with
all the Mediterranean
countries and as far North
as Britain [tin]. They had
many trading bases in
different countries -
[Carthage]. They brought
glass, jewels, spices,
silks, carpets, porcelain
--- They taught the Greeks
how to write.



Small first
page

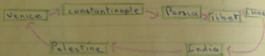
THE ROMANS

- ① The early Britons had trackways on which they could use wot chariots (Draughts). The Romans made use of these trackways when building roads.
- ② Roman Roads had a strong foundation of rock and stone. The forests were cleared on each side to prevent ambush.
- ③ These ~~roads~~^{as} were meant for marching armies.
- ④ They linked up villages → towns. At crossings of roads, or road and river, market towns grew up. e.g. London Bridge was the nearest point to the sea where the Thames had any land on both sides and could be forded → meeting place for land and sea traders.
- ⑤ When the Roman Empire broke up (c. A.D. 400) roads were neglected. Only

THE TRADE ROUTES

- ① Asiatic Trade → Constantinople →
Mediterranean.
- ② Chinese & Indian Trade → Persian Gulf → the
- ③ Indian & East East → Red Sea → Alexandria

MARCO POLO 13th century



Marco Polo lived in Venice where his father was a wealthy merchant. With his father and Uncle he travelled to China where he served the emperor, the great Kublai Khan. He learned new languages and customs and became governor of one of the Khan's cities. When he returned to Venice he wrote a book about his adventures.

17 England

Towns very small - London stretched from Westminster to the Tower - Children went bird's nesting in "Oxford Road" - Streets narrow and cobbled with centre gutter.

Roads very bad → transport by coach, packhorses or sedan

improvement made by Turnpike Companies only on much used stretches of road.

TRANSPORT in the 18

Transport in Country
Bad roads - Highways made
Turnpikes - Tolls

Duckhorne

stage-coach
London - Edinburgh
14 days

TRANSPORT in TOWNS
cobbled Roads

6 or 8 foot carriage
and bumpers

horse
dracks

sedan
chairs

INDUSTRIAL
REVOLUTION

Better Roads
Balfour
Mac Adam

Canals Bridgewater
Grand Trunk
Canal
1825

TRANSPORT IN THE 19 & 20

RAILWAYS

Need for
transport card

discovery that
steam could
drive machines

- 1) Stephenson 1825
- 2) "Puffing Billy"
- 3) Stephenson 1825
- 4) "The Rocket"

20 Electric Trains

SHIPS

Made of wood
sails

→ wooden frame
sails

- 1) Steamships
- 2) Paddle
- 3) Propellers
- 4) Bell's canal

THE STORY of MEDICINE

In early days {^{ANCIENT} times} closely connected
1) EGYPT - The earliest books of science we
have are papyrus rolls 4000 years old.
One is a book of surgery and medicine
and shows that the "doctor" (usually the
priest) decided what was the matter,
then prescribed a treatment of magic
charms and herbs. Some very terrible
treatments (castor oil, hygeia, honey
ointment) - Some of the "magical"
ideas are very foolish but have
been used till very recently (skinned
mouse for whooping cough 1920).
There were "healing temples" where
the student learnt his job, and
patients came for treatment.

- 2) Hammurabi's Code of Laws (about 2000 BC)
shows that the Babylonians had a
well organised knowledge of medicine.

- It mentions the fee a doctor could charge for an operation - Varying according to the patient's social position from 10 shekels (\$2) for a nobleman, to 2 shekels for a slave.

3) Greece - Hippocrates - The Father of Medicine (400 BC). A teacher at the Medical School at Cos. wrote a book showing that he separated medicine from superstition and magic. Had very little knowledge but knew something of the course of a disease and its cure. (Made careful "case histories") His Oath of Service is still used, promising to help the sick.

4) Rome and Galen (a Greek) The Romans recognised the importance of doctors - Galen gave them Roman citizenship because they were needed for military hospitals.

Case History

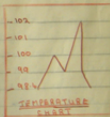
Monica Meadows

Septic Tonsils

Age 10

Symptoms A sore throat for about a week. Lost voice. A cough and cold. Head aches.

Medicine M.R.B. tablets. A bottle of cough liniment. Barley water. A lot to drink.



Galen (AD 131) wrote many books - dissected animals -
a tactical use of drugs (M.D. Romans were not scientists -
they did not enquire into the laws of nature).

5/ DARINGS - a thousand years of
ignorance - the knowledge of the Greeks
was kept alive mainly by the Arabs.

4/ MIDDLE AGES

No scientific thought - Medicine and science
were a mixture of foolish chatter and magic.
Even "Scholars" accepted without question the
beliefs of ancient authorities (Greeks & Arabs).
The monks sometimes kept herb gardens and
treated the sick, but sometimes the Church
forbade them doing so.

ROBERT BACON - The first English scientist. (1213)
Believed that it was necessary to make
experiments if anything new was ever

to be learnt.

a) That scholars must learn Arabic & Greek
and not trust to bad translators.

b) That scholars must understand arithmetic,
astronomy, geometry, to understand
science. Bacon thought too much time
was wasted in arguing about things that
couldn't be proved - e.g. how far from
heaven to hell - how old was the world
etc.

What Bacon studied

OPTICS - (Why an object looks best in water, why things
look smaller at a distance).

the MAGNET, the ELIXIR OF LIFE - ASTROLOGY

The behaviour of plants - gorgon, hate, man

tall trees and towers - Arab & Greek grammar

- Nature of angels and demons - How to
cure wounds.

Bacon was a friar and for many years the Church kept him prisoner in a monastery because of his Shocking opinions. Then a new Pope asked him to write down his ideas in a book.
It begins:-

"The four greatest causes of human ignorance and error are
1. Excessive regard to Authority
2. Popular prejudice
3. 1st Love
4. Conceit of one's wisdom.

2. TOWN DRAINAGE AND GUTTERS

No drainage no sanitation, no sewage except for gutter in the middle of the street. All kinds of rubbish was thrown in this gutter. Flies, rats, and fleas were plentiful



Fleas spread plague.
Very little sun, because the house overlapped at the top.

The wells were in the market place and sometimes refuse from the gutters soaked through the cracks in the wall and this spread disease.



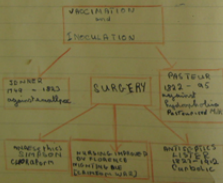
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MODERN MEDICINE

Increased knowledge after 16th century

- 1) Drugs from newly discovered countries e.g. quinine from America.
- 2) More know about infectious diseases e.g. whooping cough, measles.
- 3) Better translation of old Medical text books
- 4) Discovery of blood circulation by

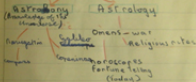
WILLIAM HARVEY 1578-1637



SIR A. FLEMING
Penicillin

SCIENCE

Egypt, Bablylonia.
Assyria, Arabs



ASTRONOMY

COPENICUS (Sun at centre)

Galileo telescope

CHINESE

Arabs
Moors

Paper
Printing

Gunpowder
used in Europe
from 1320
Changed methods
of warfare (Italy 1316)

Gunpowder
in England
1477

Carthage
region

Carthage trade
mark



THE MAKING OF ENGLAND

A Roman Britain

Roads
for military
movement

54 AD - 410 AD

TOWNS
grew up at
major points of
military power

Trade helped
make England
one country

late
Roman
Britain
normal
Roman
LAW
COSTS
LAW

and
law

Roman
VILLAGES
DATHS
TEMPLES

OTHER GOOD THINGS

Romans improved
transport, increased
amount of markets
Food - wheat
grapes - wine
honey - sweetening

WHEAT
for Roman
Empire

Britain became
part of
the North

MINE - lead, tin

CHRISTIANITY 306 AD

PROTECTION

Hadrian's Wall to Picts & Scots

PAK
ROMANIA

Saxon shore v Saxon windows

1



Chimney Community Cluster of wooden halls surrounded by a ditch and earth wall & fence - one oxen family or "vill" The farmer of the family shared one chimney wooden plough - grew wheat, - rye & oats & barley for feed - 3 field system - Paid taxes to the lord for food.

The place where all members
of the ten met to discuss matters
such as quarrels, alliances, marriage
etc.

TYTHING = 10 'families' or tens joined together for protection

HUNDRED 10 tythings or 100 "families" -
Held Hundred Courts which
settled quarrels for a large
district.

7/10



The Danes (Northmen, Vikings) had been attacking England for many years - when Alfred came to ^{the} throne [King of Wessex overlord of all England] the Danes had overrun half the country and were already attacking Wessex.

Alfred begged the
Danes to leave him
in peace. **Dansegeld**
→ gained time to
prepare his defenses

Alfred built a Navy of small manueverable ships to stop some of the Diggers at sea.

allied built fortified
coastal towns **Burgas**
so that his people
could take refuge
with cattle & sheep
till soldiers came
to place of the raid

offered director
to ^{type} into two
rallying up half a
time so that
agriculture does
suffer.



- ① The Danes attacked before Alfred's plans were complete.
- ② Alfred took refuge in the marshes and his army ~~defeated~~ ^{waited until the Danes were} collected in a large army.
- ③ He defeated the Danes who agreed to his terms.
- ④ By the Treaty of Wedmore the Danes were to keep all the land north and east of a line from Exeter to London and to leave Alfred's kingdom in peace.

The Danes

Their sails as black as a starless night,
 Come moving on with rudder night;
 Rows of gleaming shields there hung
 Over the gunwales in order slung;
 And the broad black banners fluttered
 and flopped
 Like savers' pinions as dipped and lapped,
 The Norseman's galleys; their axes shone

Every Dane a hammer on
 Glittering gold; how each rolled lord
 Waved in the air his threatening sword!
 One long rush through surf and foam
 And they leapt, as the rolling wave had
 gone,

On our Saxon shore that new found home.

George Thompson

ffects pop and gardens
gradually reclaimed
the Danelaw

→ King of Wessex =

overlord of all England

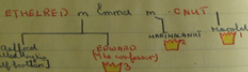
beginning → Ethelred challenged

→ Near Danish invasions started

Ethelred fled to Normandy (with you Emma of Normandy)

↓
Successor King of England - Ethel

Cnut King of
England, Norway, Denmark, Sweden
(Ethelred's sister)



King of England (1042)

Edward brought Norman generals, bishops, abbots, builders to help him govern England. In 1051 Edward's cousin Duke William of Normandy visited England - he said afterwards that Edward had

promised to leave England to William in his will



A. THE MAKING OF THE BRITISH ISLES

A) THE NORMAN CONQUEST 1066

William landed England among his lords (barons) - their lands were scattered because

a) they were shared out as conquered
b) their weakened standpoint

The feudal system was made universal. All men bound together by feudal holdings.



William who had the Pope blessing in his invasion allowed the Church to hold its own lands.

on the marches William gave blocks of land in return for defence against dangers against the inevitable threat that those lands were allowed to him most land if they could.

B. ENGLAND in 12 HENRY II

The Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow) was very powerful & he and his army Henry sent him to conquer Ireland in 1170.



Henry II escaped after a year of land war between Ireland & the king - Queen out of Ireland - land nearly taken - famine - no more - ready to all there things might.

Henry II took an English army to France - holding there kept him nearly long.

C) 14 EDWARD I

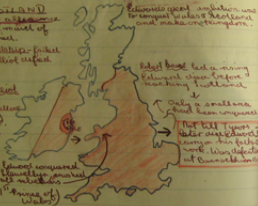
"The Hammer of the Scots"

1. SCOTLAND
 a marriage alliance
 failed - result of
 Norway claim.

2. overseas failed
 John Balliol deposed
 Edward.

3. WALLES
 a John Gower
 deposed
 & William Wallace
 took a rising
 was defeated.

WALLES) Edward conquered
 Wales & pushed
 all rebellions
 (1st Prince of
 Wales)



D) JAMES I - 1603

Scotland had
 always been
 an ally of France
 and an enemy of England

Plantation Colony
 planted by James I

constant
 rebellion

Colony
 made in
 Ulster
 reign



E) QUEEN ANNE - GREAT BRITAIN



F) TO DAY



Spoils by
red ink

Parliament

Separate

20
50

Edward's attempt to Conquer Scotland

- 1) ^{Edward}~~William~~ first attempt to conquer Scotland seemed very sound. It was to marry his son The Prince of Wales to King Alexander's daughter Margaret (Maired of Norway). King Alexander of Scotland agreed and so Margaret was sent for.

But on the way over from Norway it was very rough and Margaret who was very frail was very ill and they had to stop on the way and she died. So his first plan failed.

- 2) ^{Edward}~~William~~ second plan came to him when King Alexander died. There was no direct heir to the throne, but four Scottish barons with Royal blood were fighting over it. Two of these barons were John Balliol and Robert Bruce.

Now Robert Bruce was much the strongest of these two and ^{Edward}~~William~~

saw this and then made his second plan ^{which}~~that~~ was to make ~~an~~ ^{an} offer to John Balliol. He said if I fight Robert Bruce for you and get the throne for you will you let me be an overlord to you. Balliol agreed to this and all went well until Balliol didn't like some of the orders that William was sending him. These orders got harder and harder until Balliol refused to obey one. ^{Edward}~~William~~ was angry and fought with Balliol and won and became King of England, Wales & Scotland. But some people in Scotland were causing trouble and ^{Edward}~~William~~ heard this and went to Scotland and fought one of these people whose name was William Wallace. Wallace was defeated and ^{Edward}~~William~~ to show the people what happened if they disobeyed

him put Wallace to death by cutting, cleaving and quartering him and sent a quarter to each main town in Scotland.

Then Robert Bruce was begged to be leaving a rising and ^{Edmund} ~~Edward~~ although old insisted on going up to Scotland. But on the way he died and Edward II became King of England.

After 7 years Edward II was persuaded to go and fight Bruce. He went ^(in 1314) but was badly defeated and Bruce was King of Scotland.

9
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B

The Story of the Church

(a) The conversion of England

Rome - the Pope
centre of Christianity
after Constantine's death.

Roman missionaries
bring Christianity
to CELTIC BRITAIN

Pelagian Christians
bring Christianity
to CELTIC BRITAIN
in part of England
Ireland

Anglo-Saxons
Pagan

mission to
NE England
Ireland

mission to
SE England
Ireland

Blanch of Normandy
Northumbria

SYNOD of WHITBY

869
Oswy chosen Pope.

LIFE in a MONASTERY

VOWS

Poverty
Obedience
never to marry

WORSHIP
matins & lauds
mass
vespers
preaching



COYVINE - Work
On parish - some
beautifully
planned estate
with a large
park and a lake

SCHOOLS
Attached to
monasteries
Church or an
of the house &
King's child
school

Poor
Care of - Sick
Wounded

Farming	Wools (York)	Kitchen	Fish Ponds	Miller
	Mines (Wales)	Gardens -		Kitchen
	Wines	Herbs		Sacrist

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Built by Edward the Confessor (1042-1066) at the end of the
The Church helped by Archbishop Dunstan



Brighton 1
Wells 2
Pewsey 2
Bath 2
Kilnham 4
Swanley 5
Bath 6
Bath 7
Bath 8
Bath 9
Bath 10
Bath 11
Bath 12
Bath 13
Bath 14
Bath 15
Bath 16
Bath 17
Bath 18

THE NORMAN KING AND THE CHURCH

WILLIAM & LANFRANC

The Pope blessed the Norman invasion - William supported the church.

② He helped Archbishop

Lanfranc reform the church. His new Archbishops keeping monasteries were becoming careless of their work.

③ Many beautiful churches and Abbeys were built.

④ Churchmen were the King's Ministers (The only educated people) - he helped him govern.

⑤ By 1100 every town had a grammar school.

WILLIAM & ANSELME

William I was called into the church, trying to take away some of its rights.

① He refused to appoint

the revenues for himself.

② Later he appointed Anselm but refused to allow him

to be invested with the symbol of his office by the Pope.

no later it was decided that the Pope should have the right of investiture but that bishops must do homage to the King for their lands like other barons.

THE CHURCH IN NORMAN TIMES

rich

and powerful

① LAND Religious societies were often great landowners.

② TENTS from its lands

③ TITHES The church took one tenth of

everyones yearly income, of tithes produce

④ FEES for services, such as baptism, marriage

burial, special masses

⑤ FINES from church law courts.

⑥ LAW COURTS The church could try everyone for spiritual offences (heresy, blasphemy) and clergy (such as monks) for all offences.

⑦ EXCOMMUNICATION People greatly feared the threats of Hell because of the cruel punishments they saw in life.

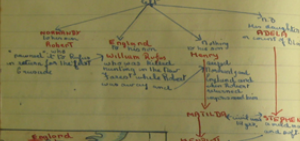
⑧ The claim of THE BISHOP to appoint bishops

AND ARCHBISHOPS -

members of Kings Council helped to rule England

⑨ EDUCATION Churchmen only educated people - not many

In his will William I



HENRY II (1154-89) and DECKET

AIM → To increase the power of the King
 First he had to weaken the power of the Barons who had got out of control during the 14 years of civil war. There:-

Henry II tried to lessen the power of the Church

- 1 He wanted to try all more for ordinary offences in the King's law courts.
- 2 Made his friend and Chancellor, Thomas Decket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, hoping for his help.
- 3 Decket upheld rights of the Church - was exiled - later he was communicated two bishops who took orders from the King. Henry was in Normandy when he forced this - lost his temper.
 "My subjects are sluggish. -- they allow me to be made the laughing stock of a lowborn clerk - Are there

none of the dastards eating my bread
who will rid me of this turbulent priest?

Your knights killed Deshet.

⑤ Deshet was looked on as a martyr -

Henry does not interfere further with
the rights of the Church.

HINDUISM

Principal Gods

BRAMA - The creator

VISHNU - The preserver

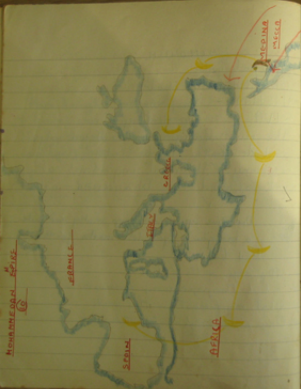
SIVA - The destroyer

The river Ganges is considered holy
and to bathe in its waters is a religious
ceremony. The most important religious
book is called the Bhagavad-gita

✓

Underline your headings really and make
a margin - you lose marks for this.
Find out

- ✓ My sign of the Zodiac
- ✓ Which Newspaper every morning
- ✓ What my forecast is this week
- ✓ Any pictures of:- stars, telescopes



The Jews believed in one god named YAHWEH.
After the exile in Babylonian they believed
there was only ^{true} one god.

They were taught about god by prophets.

A temple was built at Jerusalem.

The Jews looked forward to the coming of
the Messiah. ✓

BUDDHISM

Siddhattha Gautama Buddha was an Indian
Prince who gave up power, riches and home to seek
wisdom. He made eight rules for living a good
life. He had many followers and his
teaching spread from India to China and
Japan. ✓

MOHAMMED Mohammed lived at the
beginning of the 7th in Mecca. His teaching
brought hostility. He broke the 360 idols
in the temple. After this he left Mecca and
travelled teaching the people. ✓

The gods lived on Mount Olympus

The Northern Gods



The world of gods and men

Odin - King of the Gods. Loki - God of Evil.

Freja - Queen of the Gods.

Thor - god of the thunder.

Sacred Animals

Owl

bat

crocodile

The Greeks and Romans

The gods were like men, but stronger, braver, wise and more beautiful. When men asked the gods for help they offered them sacrifices.

Zeus (Jupiter) King of the gods

Hera (Juno) Queen of the gods

Phaëton (Apollo) Sun God

Athena (Minerva) Goddess of wisdom

Aphrodite (Venus) Goddess of love

Ares (Mars) God of War

Artemis (Diana) Goddess of the moon

Hermes (Mercury) Messenger of the gods.

The Story of Religion

Egypt

The most important religious book was the Book of the Dead. From this we learn about the gods and the ceremonies connected with the entry of a man's soul into the next world.

Osiris - God & Judge of the Dead.

Isis - His wife. Goddess of the Nile.

Thoth - Ibis-headed. The scribe.

Maat - Goddess of Justice.

Amon-Ra - Hawk-headed. The great Sun god.

Anubis - Jackal-headed. The god's herald.



The Ankh
The symbol of life

NOTES
HISTORY